# NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 25TH, 1880

Number 3

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN I EGATION.—Hôtel des Etrangers.
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Rua da Alfandega 43 RIO DE JANEIRO

### THE GROCER.

Published every Saturday at No 13 West Broadway, EW. YORK

#### THE PRICE OF PROTECTION

Mr. Alfred Tylor publishes in the Econ-mist of October, a remarkable letter or the effect of the United States tariff upon American prosperity as well as upon British prosperity, which deserves the most thoughtful consideration in this country. After some preliminary observations of importance, Mr. Tylor brings forward his main proposition, that the United States have suffered more in the long run than England from the artificial stimulus given to American manufactures, and the damage artificially inflicted upon Facility institutions. ficially inflicted upon English manufactures by the United States tariff, and from this he roceeds as follows:

One consequence is that the American cotton grower has latterly got the minimum instead of the maximum price for his article. The price of finished goods, both in Great Britain and the United States, is said to been below the cost of production, and the wages earned by the operatives in both countries hardly sufficient to pay for bare necessaries, and often there was no interest earned on manufacturer's capital, The cotton goods exported to the United States for 1872 were valued at £5,337,974, and those for 1878 were valued at £2,190,009, or about half the amount. The exports for iron and woolen goods also fell enormously.

The fall in value applies to another great imports from the United States. In 1869 petroleum was £21 per ton. In 1872 23,580 tons were imported at £18 per ton. In 1878 the quantity imported increased five-fold, and the price fell to £10 per ton. The actual figures are 119,316 tons, value £1,210,212. The price now is about 7 1-2 pence per gallon, including casks and freight. These cost, it is believed, 4 pence per gallon, leaving about 3 1-2 pence per gallon for the American producer. The price fluc-tuated 25 per cent. in 1878... I have thus traced the great fall in Amer-ican produce in 1872 to 1878 equal to 10

per cent. in wheat, 30 per cent. in cotton and 40 per cent. on petroleum. This fall has accompanied the practical shutting out from the United States of 60 per cent. of British manufactures by a high protective tariff, comparing 1872 and 1878 together. The proportion of British imports and exports from and to the United States were about equal in 1872, viz.; £54,000,000 and £45,000,000, exclusive of freight. In 1878 the imports from the States increased to £89,000,000 and the exports to the States fell to £17,000,000.

I should explain the cause of the fall in prices of American exports in the following manner: By the rescinding of protective duties you can always make the whole trade better between any countries, and improve the profits of traders and the condition of

the laboring population.

This result has never been better instanced than in the case of Cubden's French treaty. The converse must also always be rue, viz. : that by putting on protective duties you can always make the whole trade worse between any countries, and injure the traders and the laboring population of each. That is, if protection was not bad free trade could not be good. We know by experience the good effects of free trade. Capital, profits, wages and advantages of all kinds have increased in this country compared with former times.

I believe that the evil of protective tariffs

time and from the Indian famine at another, and from deficient crops and other causes, the United States was the only market from which we could 'supply ourselves with tood; yet prices fell instead of rising.

No other country can produce petroleu or such good cotton as the States. Had they had a liberal tariff at Washington for these five years they would have traded at the great est advantage and made far larger profits than they have realized.

There are signs that tmde is reviving beween the two countries, but it never can be fair to both sides unless it is conducted on the principles of free trade. The rivival has caused the rise of imports and exports in value to be equal in the last month in grain and iron. No country ever yet succeeded to tax imports and get the full value for their

The statistics of American trade in the last five years confirm this law most fully. Where they have realized at the New York custom house by protective duties the Americans appear to have lost several dollars in the depreciated price of their commodities in the countries to which they refuse to grant a fair exchange. They have rendered European trade inactive and their home trade has been equally depressed as to profits, if its volume has been large.

#### A PROVINCIAL OPINION.

We give herewith translations of parts of an editorial taken from the Montler of Bahia of the toth inst. in which it severely criticises the Dintie, the official organ of that city for its treatment of the author of the distributions in Rio. The Montler Seems to forget what official organs are for.

the subject of the disturbances in Rio. The Movitar seems to forget what official organs are for.

"After three days of musual and inexplicable silence on the critical ereamstances through which he country is passing the government raper of the province has at last resolved to tell us in a color-less article what it thinks of the events in the eap-rick. The capital of the country is perfect peace—such are the cheerful words with which it opens its long looked for editorial. As long as the eventy is not riting the streets, as long as the people and the public force are not locked in fright-fill conflicts, to the official organ peace reigns, complete peace; public tranquility is not only wanlivered in tunularizable. The government has succeeded in quelling the spirit of disorder which provoked the ads seenes of which the capital of the empire was the theatre during the first days of the present month.\(^1\) When eager opinion searel, the pages of the official organ for information as any thorough knowledge of what caused the seenes of blood which the capital of the empire was the theatre during the first days of the present month.\(^1\) When eager opinion searel \(^1\) the pages of the official organ for information as any thorough knowledge of what caused the seenes of blood which the capital witnessed at the beginning of the new year; when every one is wishing to know by what steps so quiet a people allow themselves to be carried away by such an unusual rage, the Diario does not refer to things logically, drawing effects from causes; it doesn't tell us how the popular-wave rose and what steps the government took to avoid the conflicts, but limits itself to this common place and highsounding phrase, to this demantion of all bad government in all times: 'the spirit of disorder, they are not the manifol of perverse men as the Diario

The people are not the spirit of disorder, they are not the manikin of perverse men as the Diarie are not the manikin of perverse men as the *Diarie* says, and as all oppressive governments have in variably proclaimed. The people are that innumer able multitude of ereatures who work and suffer who live in microy and can the in this country compared with former times. I believe that the evil of protective tariffs is well illustrated by the particular tunding history of the United States in the last seven years. The effect in this case can be fairly ascertained by comparing the price paid in good times for grain, cotton and petroleum and the price paid for these articles after the tariff had crushed the export trade to the States.

The fall in price I have shown has thus not only affected wheat and corn, but also cotton and petroleum, and these articles are of such dissimilar character that a common fall in price must be due to one cause, iz. The fall in price must be due to one cause, iz to the want of reciprocity in trading, caused by the protective tariff. The protective system of the United States has placed a heavy penalty on trade in one direction, and that and would not allow it, as in certain countries beginned and would not allow it, as in certain countries beginned to the want of reciprocity in trading, caused by the protective tariff. The protective system of the United States has placed a heavy penalty on trade in one direction, and that the contribution of the United States has placed a heavy penalty on trade in one direction, and that the contribution of the United States has placed a heavy penalty on trade in one direction, and that the contribution of the United States has placed a heavy penalty on trade in one direction, and that the contribution of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed a heavy penalty of the water of the United States has placed

penalty would be a burden on trade in the opposite direction. As far as possible, nere exchange of commodities to an equal extent and the settlement of the small balance in coin, is the condition that promotes good prices and large businesses between distant countries according to all experience. It is a help to the argument that protection has forced down prices, that from the absence of Black Sea and Indian when the troubles of the Turkish war) at one time and from the Indian famine at the time and from the Indian famine at the suppose the same of the suppose the same of the suppose the same of the suppose to the suppose the suppose

as seditious characters who have abused public credulity.

The people held meelings, but no one paid attention to them or listened to their reclanations. However, the people held meelings the reclanations then? Are they to stop rithing in the ears; to stop enjoying their rights by depriving themselves of transportation? Is this the way the Dinio metastants the natter? But the official paper spacks of deels of violence committed by the people, which, as it says, authorize the excesses of the government. But if it was the people who provoked these decis, if they were warred to withdraw and idd not obey, if in fine the government is right and the people work. was the people who provoked these decits, if they were warred to withdraw and ild not obey, if in fine the government is right and the people wrong, bow was it that Conselher's Dranagas told the commission that called on him after these conflicts, that he heal not authorized the brital conduct of the public force? Why did he detend himself, why did he exonerate himself from the responsibility for winth his agents had done, if they had done what was for the public good and preserved the trampility of the capital? What extrawgant doctrine is this by which the glory of having pacified the city of Rio de Jacelro helough to the government, and to others the responsibility for the means by which that glory has been obtained? But if the government was not responsible for the conduct of the public force, then who was? In a government was not responsible for the conduct of the public force, then who was? In a government was not superior orters, and of the government remaining impassive in sight of this bloodstained arbitrary act? Then why are not the authors of these merders committed by the public force punished?

But there is another fact which should not

these nurders committed by the public force pun-ished?

But there is another fact which should not escape us. When the commission Tasked that the minister of finance should resign his josition Conselleiro Shirimba was present with not a word to say. What can be the meaning of that humble attitude, of that overwhelmed position of the envi-tion of the council when the constitution of the calmi-net was being treated of? Why fill his excellency not discuss with and convince the commission? Was it contempt for the reclamations of the people? Was it remorse for the evil done that consumed-hin? Was it grief at seeing that his calinet could not hat long? Was it discouragement at the sen-tence of destiny? Was it consciousness of his political sulficiation? We know not what it was, but it certainly was not the attitude to be taken by the cunject's prime minister and the president of the council."

#### PERSECUTING THE PRESS.

PERSECUTING THE PRESS.

From the Gazeta de Complore 18. Paulo Jan 17, 1860.
The said expedient of persecuting the press is certainly one of the worst evidences of the malevolent intentions of a government. We are not of those who appliand written who exceed their rights in censering what appears to them to he wrong in the bearing of the government toward the people; but it its very painful to us to see a government which has the courage to malatain its opinions in defense of the people whom the government seeks to most with unreasonable imposts.

For the simple fact of its having openly opposed the celebrated vintom tax, the Gazeta da Nolle, a paper published in Rio de Janciro, has been impleasibly persecuted by the pollee under the famous liberal regime, which fact alone is enough to give an idea of the deplorable epoch through which we are passing.

liberal regime, which fact alone is enough to give an idea of the deplorable epoch through which we are passing.

We may be allowed in all frankness to state this political truth, that the most deplorable error of a government is in showing its weakness by persecutions and armed force directed against the press and the people. Contrary to every principle of good tacties, such a system can only bring into discredit he moral force of the promisent delies of a party at the time in power. The Gracta da Noire was one of the organs which defended the deep popular in dignation toward the illstarred impost on passages in the enpital. Severe perhaps at times, its editors had their particulum for their excuse, and no one could say they were inetted by any systematic anger, that merely by their energy in the presence of an abuse against which there was general antipathy. The present ministry has shown and continues to show fear of the outspoken opinion of the press, and in presenting it, they do not comprehend that they are only putting the whole country the more in sympathy with it.

Then they say it is the republicans who are the discordant revolutionists! The free press has a great mission to fulfill in this part of America where old routines greatly embarrass the much of modern purgerses. Prohibiting its crinicism of public acts is a step so dangerous that it may bring about the most serious consequences. While

It is true that a licentious press is loathsome to all right-minded men, at the same time it can not be idented that the press which has the courage to tell the people the whole truth, however painful it may be, has the right to be respected.

The reappearance of the Gazeta da Noite protesting against the arbitrary acts of the government, shows the firmness of its convictions and the courage with which it defends them, while the continuance of the presecutions with which they seek to extinguish it evinces very clearly the terror of the present eabnet. of the present cabinet.

#### THE CHINESE MISSION.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

We learn that the government has sent a determ to Europe ordering the return of the corvet Pital A'Oliviria. A telegram was sent to Lisbon where the vessel is supposed to be; if however it should already have left that port, the order of its return will await it in Brindizi. A telegram has also been sent to London ordering the return of the two embassalors Silvern da Motta and Dr. Callado with all their attendance. Now that the niscarriage of the celebrated Chinese expedition has been officially recognized, it would not be a had idea for the government to tell us how much this experiment has cost the country. It would also not be out of place for the government to

the ngicultural congress together again and inform it of the result of its endeavors. What a fiasco!—Gazela de Noticias, Jan. 20.

Grazela de Netrora, Jan. 20.

We uniferstand that the special Brazilian mission going to China far the purpose of celebrating commercial and friendly treaties, and to facilitate the importation of Chinese laborers into Brazil, has thus far met with no obstacle. We have seen private letters from which we gather that there is reason to the other than the properties of the properties.

letters from which we gather that there is reason to hope that something may some from this mission. The embassador of the eclestial empire at the Frenck court gave a diamer to our resident minister on special mission. Sr. Eduardin Callado, having expressed on this occasion se well as at other times, the most flattering appreciations of Brazil, and the andent desire which he nourishes of seeing it enter into direct relations with his country. All the foreign diplomatic against resident in Paris were present at this diamer. The Spanish embassador, who has instrumend from China where a short time ago be celebrated a treaty for the introduction of Chinese laborers into Chla, being in Paris and having met the members of our special mission, has accepted the entorees into clind, organ it mars an lawing inter-the members of our special mission, has accepted the polite invitation made him to return to China on the Brazilian corvet. If these facts are not so significant as to make one hope with certainty for the good result of the mission, they show at least that these affairs seem to be on the way to a favor-able solution. In any case we are able to say that neither the special mission nor the corvet brind of Chemic heave organized to extent to the emitic. d'Oliveira has been ordered to return to the empire - Fornal do Commercio, Jan. 22.

#### THE CABINET CRISIS.

The following is an extract from a leading article in the *Provincia de São Panlo* of the 18th mst. After speaking of a reported probality of the fall of

in the Proximite de Sito Plando of the 18th mst. After speaking of a reported probality of the fall of the present cabis et it says:

In any case clouds begin to grather on the horizon of the imperal policy, and it will appeal in wain to the conservatives who show in leaded articles in the Formal do Commercio that they are full of the saddet foreholdings in regard to the fate of the august chief of the monarchy, who, according to that publication, has been for the first time treated with disrespect to the extent of vintura being thrown into the carriage in which he went to his palaee. The political situation does not appear to us to be secure, or the future of the womarchy altogether unclouded. But the first of the womarchy altogether unclouded, the latter of the womarchy altogether unclouded. But the first of the womarchy altogether unclouded the state of the womarchy altogether unclouded. But the first of the womarchy altogether unclouded the state of the womarchy altogether unclouded that the state of the womarchy altogether unclouded the state of the womarchy altogether unclouded the state of the womarchy altogether unclouded the state of the womarchy altogether the present situation is painful. Our greatest desire is that patriotism inspire them in the hour of the unhanpy fall while is predicted.

#### THE GROWTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE GROWTH OF NEW ORLEANS.
Some very interesting facts in regard to the cffects of the Eads' jetiles on the trade of New Orleans are hought forward by a recent article in
Scribner's. The chief difficulty that New Orlsans
has experienced has been the inability of large vessels of deep draught to come up to the city. That
this is no longer the case is amply evidenced by the
pawage through the jetiles of steamers drawing as
nuch as twenty-free feet. The influence of the
jettles has dready been felt in the grain trade to an
anating extent, as will be seen by the following
table, exhibiting the shipments of grain from that
port for the years mentioned:

Bush.

					Bush.
Corn in	bulk,	1874-		 	 199,997
		1875	j	 	 1,257,089
16	"	1876	7	 	 2,490,300
14	16	1877			5,249,457
Wheat		1875-1			38,301
	17	1877	3	 	 843,058

and in persecuting it, they do not comprehend that they are only putting the whole country the more in sympathy with it.

Then they say it is the republicans who are the discordant revolutionists! The free process has a great mission to fulfill in this part of America where old routines greatly embarrass where old routines greatly embarrass the manch of modern progress. Prohibiting its criticism of public acts it a step so dangerous that it may bring about the most serious consequences to be very ones who put it into practice. While

#### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

n the eve of departure of the American packe the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th, of the mouth.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of heights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct

(Cash mvariably in advance) 

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, January 25th, 1880.

Owing to recent changes in our office this number of THE News has been delayed beyond the usual date of publication. We trust that our subscribers will overlook the delay as it was quite as unavoidable as it has been unusual.

WE ARE glad to see from a recent communication to the Fornal do Commercio from one of the sub-contractors, that the late changes in the staff of the water works construction company, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. William Scully, contractor's agent, and Dr. Bicalho, chief engineer, with some of his subordinates, has caused and will cause no delay in the continuance of the work. The early completion of these works has become a matter of public necessity, and any obstacle thrown in its way, as seems to have been done by Dr. Bicalho and his assistants, could not be otherwise than a grave offence against the public itself. It is not simply a question between the contractor, Mr. Gabrielli, and his employees, it is an issue between the contractors and engincers on the one side, and the city of Rio de Janeiro on the other, in which the ear-liest possible completion of the works is haylovai

THE PAST fortnight has been a witness to another one of those scenes which are so full of ill omens for the future of Brazil, Eighty-nine Russian colonists, men, women and children, have returned to this city from the province of Paraná on their way back to their old homes, and they are now living in the open streets in the most destitute and pitiable condition. We saw them a few mornings ago near one of the boat landings, and a more distressing sight it has never been our lot to witness. Herding together in the open air without the slightest shelter from rain or wind and with scanty food and clothing, their needs and sufferings were such as should move only feelings of pity and charity. It is seen however, that instead of relieving these people, their misfortunes have served simply as food for the curious who have watched their every movemen from early morning until late at night, and as food for an untimely discussion of the issues between them and the government. We do not intend to enter into this discussion at this time; our opinions on the complaints of the Russian colonists in Parand have long since been expressed. It is sufficient to say that those families of this very same people who have settled in the United States and Canada are prosperous and happy, and that such charges as laziness and turbulency have never been made against them. In this particular case there is but one course now open-the prompt alleviation of the sufferings of these colonists and the removal of them from the public streets. It is idle to discuss whys and wherefores now that these people have described their lands and are in our streets in a tlestitute condition; it is a crime against humanity to enter into such a discussion and to consume time in the production of general regulations when women and children are starving. Even though its position in the matter may be perfectly defensible, the government can have now no other alternative than the prompt bestowal of assistance. These people can not be left to starve in the streets, and the highest interests of good order and morality demand that they shall not be left to beg at will. Besides that the health of the

these poor people from the streets. On this however, that this purpose forms no part in latter consideration we can not afford to take a single risk.

In view of the many adverse criticisms

upon the government which have been made within the past few weeks, an anony-

mous writer in the Jornal do Commercio of

the 23rd inst., advocates repressive measures

toward the press. Although occupying that part of the Jornal usually reserved for government communications, this writer careful to disclaim all connection with the present ministry, and to urge his project as a matter of public policy, if not a matter of public necessity. As this unknown writer is clearly a man of no slight influence, and as a tendency has now and then appeared toward the adoption of this false and suicidal policy, we shall join our protest to those which are rising up against it from all parts of the empire. It is clear that this selfstyled statesman has read history to little purpose when he urges this baneful measure upon the government; it is equally clear that he neither appreciates the influence of the press as an agent of progress, nor the spirit of the age which nourishes and protccls it. In this country, where partial self-government is not yet fully established, where her natural resources are not yet developed, where schools, libraries and other educating agencies are yet in their infancy, and where communication with the civil-ized northern hemisphere is greatly restricted, a free and nutrummeled press is a vital necessity. As an element of progress it is indispensible. Whatever may have been the excesses of the Brazilian press, and we must confess that we have seen none deserving of official censure, it is a factor in the development of this country which can not be prized too highly nor guarded too jealously. As for ourselves the course which we have pursued from time to time in discussing and criticising political questions has been the result of a deliberate and logical purpose to scrve the interests of the foreign business com-munity which we represent. We have been accustomed to look upon the discussion of political questions as a matter inseparable from commercial journalism. The safety and lucrativeness of investments, the security of property, the protection of personal and property rights, the profits and prosperity of mercantile enterprises—all closely upon the legislative and administrative acts of the government. Every interest of a business community is directly dependent upon the political government of a country. Knowing that these relations, neces sary and unavoidable in all countries, existed in Brazil to an unusual degree, and in view o the unusual amount of foreign capital invested here in the various business and in dustrial enterprises of the country and in its financial securities, it has been our purpose from the outset to make THE NEWS a faithful and complete record of every occurrence which could directly or indirectly influence the security and prolitableness of these invest-Further than this we have no interest in this or that party, in this or that ministry Personal animus we can not have; the purpose of entering into any partizan issue, or of opposing any ministry on partizan grounds has not formed, nor will it form any part of our programme. In such matters our position is strictly and logically independent. We claim the right, as we stand ready to defend the propriety, of discussing and criticising every political act of the gov-ernment which may affect, directly or indirectly, the interests of English and American investments in Brazil. We are in duty bound to record every legislative and administrative act which increases or decreases the risks on investments of foreign capital, and wherever an act or occurrence does not fully explain itself, and does not point out clearly the results which will follow, we are under the same obligations to give the information lacking. When we can not do this thoroughly and independently, there will be no further need for us here; we shall close our doors. Should the Brazilian government ever commit the fatal error of adopting the repressive measures advocated by this writer and announce to the world that a free press will be tolerated no longer here, that independent comment on public affairs must be discontinued, and that newspapers must

hereafter conform to the wishes of this or

the programme of the present ministry. Disagreeable as our criticisms may sometime be, no minister can justly object to them on the grounds which we have taken. We espouse the cause of no opposing party; we ignore every personal issue involved. We ignore every personal issue involved. can have no personal ambitions outside of our profession; nor will we be influenced by any private grudge. We simply record the occurrences of the day and criticise them as the interests we represent may dictate This right of criticism is one of the safeguards of a free people, and it is a right guaranteed by the highest laws of nearly all the most advanced nations. We are confident that the Brazilian government will not take the unwise course of suppressing or abridging it. It is just that a journal should be held accountable for any transgression of its legitimate work, and such accountability no conscientious journal will shirk in the slightest degree; beyond this it is unsafe to admit the justice or policy of any interference.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENT

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

—A very serious accident occurred on the Dom Pedro 11 road on the unoming of the 18th insunt. The express train going west when between Pounbal and Birra Manas was thrown from the track causing the denth of one person and scriously wounding many others. The causes, circumstances, etc., are given in the report of the director of the road unable to the prime midster.

Between Pounbal and Barra Manas the railway rour along the right bank of the Parahyba river, and at the place where the accident occurred there is a wegon road between the track and the river. The bed of the milway is formed just here of decomposed recks and small, the track being about four meters above the megon road. At this same place a culvert passes under the embankment, enrying the river, and the place and the river. The heavy rains which had fallen on the river. The heavy rains which had fallen on the river through this culvert, and this in connection with the water of the river had thoroughly soaked the eminakment forming the bed of the road causing this real was the rain of the branch and the read rain contention that the water of the river had throughly soaked the eminakment forming the bed of the road causing the branch as accessibly the branch as accessible the contained and the property of the the embankment forming the bed of the road causing it to break and slide away, leaving the track, esneeially on the side next the river, without the necessary support. The grass and weeds however growing over the embankment held the surface together so that to all appearances the road was as sound as

usual.
At half past seven in the morning of the same day a mixed way-train of librity-one cers passed over the road without accident and urithout observing anything extraordinary in its appearance. When the express train came along at half past nine the locomotive passed he place, but urns immediately jerked back by the cars which rolled down upon the jerked back by the ears relich rolled down upon the wagnt road. The etgine driver could not have observed anything irrong previous to the accident, for he did not reliched, for he did not reliched, for he did not reliched, for some of the end to the state of the s low. Several ladies in the same car were unhur The wounded twere sent to Barra Manasa where they were uporely cared for. It is said that all the annuals in the cattle cars were killed. The telegraph line was broken by the accident, and commissions interrupted for some time. The train due in Kio at 81;5 arrived at 11:30. As soon as Dr. Passos, the director of the road, chew of the accident he took a special train and went to the secue accompanied by the engineer and the chief of Iraffic. Employees were contracted and the road repaired with as little delay possible. The ivounded ivere sent to Barra Mansa

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

- "It lakes brains to run a railroad in Brazil." -They have begun laying the rails for a trans-vay in the city of Ceará.
- -2,067 rails have arrived at Pernambuco for the
- Limoeiro railway.

  —The Nitheroy and Campos railway is to he leased or sold in a few days at public auction.
- -The Dom Pedro II railway has taken charge of the União e Industria road.
- -A Montevideo paper says that Francisco Bravo goes to London to organize a company for building a railway to connect Paraguay and Bolivia.
- —Work will begin on the Paraná railway as as the chief engineer arrives from Europe. expected this month.
- —The studies for the railway from Pernambaco to Victoria have been completed. It will probably cost about three thousand contos to build it.
- -Nineteen kilometers more of the Paulista road were opened to teaffic on the 15th inst. The track is now laid to the banks of the Mogy-Guassu river. —The engineers of the Compagnic Générale who are to begin work on the Coritha road, left Bordeaux on the 29th inst. on board the Gironde.
- illy demand that they shall not be left that ministry in their criticisms, it will be able to find no better medium for the administry in their criticisms. We feel, about teakilometers of track.

LOCAL NOTES

- -There were five deaths from yellow fever on the 21st inst.
- —The minister of war has appointed a commission report on the advisability of adopting hospital
- -Another Portuguese has been naturalized in Brazil.
- -The City of Para left Pernambueo on the 23rd
- coming south. -Mr. Charles H. Linklater left for Southampto
- on the 24th on board the Minho. --The experiments with and discussion about the and there and there are the gas factory a
- —The report of the seca relief commission of this city, organized May 7, 1877, shows that the total receipts were 210,666\$630.

  —Some of the halls of the national museum
- being under repair, public exhibitions are temporarily suspended.
- -A passenger on one of the Nietheroy hoats attempted suicide by jumping overboard. was rescued and a collection taken up for him.
- -The minister of empire Sr. Sodré being in ver-
- —The untaister of empire Sr. Source being in very poor health his charge has been temporarily given to Sr. Affonso V. Celso, minister of finance.

  —The Carris Urbanos transway company has began rataning cars from the Lapa directly to the Dom Pedro II railivay station.
- -Quarautine at the River Plate on ressels enter-g from Brazilian ports, has been reduced from
- ing from Brazinan ports, has been reduced from fifteen to ten days.

  —The French packet Senegal which arrived at this port from Bordeaux on the 8th inst. made the voyage in 18 tlays, including a call at Bahia of 52
- Lours.

  —A concert is to be given in heatifi of the mother of Misetti, one of the mea killed in the Runa Uruguayana on the 1st.

  —The chief of police is said to have ealled the officers of the carnival societies into his presence lately and requiseted them to make no alluvions to the government in the approaching carrival.

  —The crotest insural in the currier loudly de-
- the government in the approaching carnival.

  The greatest journal in the empire loudly deuounces the caftens in one column, and in another admits advertisements for mistresses, answers to which may be left at the office of the said journal.
- which may be left at the office of the sad purmat.

  —Dr. Bicalbo, chief engineer of the Gabrielli works, having had a misundlerstanding with Mr. Gabrielli, directed a circular to the other engineers and sub-contractors on the 2st first, twhich caused the resignation of eight more doctors.
- —The frigate elusanosa and the iron-chal Sette
  de Setembro arrived in this port on the 17th. The
  Winth Olivelra is reported to have been recalled
  and when all forces are concentrated here that win
  tem will be paid and no questions asked.
- -The minister of empire has authorized the en ployment of men at 2\$ per day, in case of the breaking out of yellow fever in this city, to disinfe all house wheres there have been cases of th
- -The suit brought by Dr. Ferreira de Menezes against the first delegate of police was not begun on the 22nd, for the reason that the uttuesses had not been cited. We wonder what the next reason will he
- -Judging from the frequency with which the name of Isalas Propheta dos Anjos appears in the list of lodgers at the police station, that prophetic soul is rather poorly provided with private hoard and lodgings.
- -Here comes the turfa gas again. We began to — There coules the more go use to rediscover this coal. It and its wonderful qualifies have been discovered about once a year on an average for the last ten years.
- last ten years.

  —If it were not possible to hold all officials responsible for their acts before the criminal courts, re might not possibly scape some of the arithmy and indefensible acts which have not lately characterized their treatment of the people whom they are not supposed to serve.
- "Mrs approsed to Serry."

  —Professor O. A. Derhy, director of the geological section of the national museum, and who accompanied Col. W. Milnor Roherts on his trip up the Rio Sao Francisco, is non on his pay from Diamantina to Rio where he will prohably arrive in about a month from this date.
- —The total number of deaths in this city during the first fifteen days of the present mouth was 495, or an average of 33 per day. The number of deaths from yellow fever during the same period I was 38, from peraticions fever 20, from other fevers 11, and from consumption 83.
- -In a circular of the 15th inst, the chief of notice notifies his subordinates that they should to obtain information on the qualification of voters for the use of the board of qualification, to mee shortly, but that they should preserve strictingar tiality.
- unity.

  —On the morning of the 6th inst. a policeman found the body of a black man in the Mangue canal, at the traversa do Porto, which iras afterwards recognized as blat of a slave named Nicomedes. Various irounds were found upon the man's head, showing that he had been murdered.
- The government has appointed a committee to ee to the execution of the regulations regarding nearly arrived immigrants. It is their desire to keep these immigrants free from all exposures which may lead to yellow fever and other ferers usual her at this season of the year.
- The Catifirs in his letters in the Jornal is speaking with what be calls a "bratal freedom" about the yellow ferer. He remarks that the silence of the press and false obituary reports cannot subdue the fever, and that such a course will only sacrifice the population of the city and the foreigners who come here, deladed by official faschood and by the press.

- .—The minister of marine resumed the duties of his office on the 23rd.
- -The Visconile de Figueiredo expects to make a lrip to Europe, leaving Rio some time in Feb.
- A couple of authors have written a parody on Aida called Aida Junior. It will be played at the Phoenix.
- ... The total amount received by the commission charged with raising funds for the erection of a monument to General Osorio, up to the 24th inst. was 63,178\$500.
- The law for closing the doors of business houses on Studays and holidays was put into execution on the 20th. Among certain classes there is considerable dissatisfaction with this law and ectings are aunomiced for considering the subject.
- meetings are automated for considering the subject.

  —São Paulo às also exporting caftens. They are brought over kere to Rio, put in the house of detention and then given fire they so leave the country. Two of them left for Chill on the 24th for which Chill is very much obliged deade jā.
- —The oficial meteorological report for the month of December, just published, gives the maximum temperature at 95.74° F.; minimum, 66.74° F.; average for the moulh, 75.05° F. There were thirteen tays during which rain fell, the total rainfall being 169.20 millimeders.
- fall being 169,20 millimeters.

  —A passenger who left Rio on the 9th Inst. on the Freuch steumer Stinkgal died on board at Buenos Ayres. The case was suspected of being yellow fever, and the board of health of that eity sent off two physiciaus who reported that it was very suspicious. The body was taken out and buried at sea, and led days more of quarantine imposed on the Stinkgal.
- —We hear great complaints about the delay and confusion on the part of the custom house in clearing goods arrived at the end of the last year. Goods ar-ived since then can be cleared with comparative facility, while the former are ever cluding the grasp of the auxious importer, who is wondering, should the month be exceeded, if he will be called upon to pay extra armazenagem.
- to pay extra armazenagem.

  —They are looking after things pretty sharply non-a-days in the imperial natronomical observatory. The norsing papers generally inform us of what the urealiter was the day before, the direction of like risid, like unline of the clouds, the appearance of the sky and of the sim. Now if there is may one thing that the community desires to know more than another it is what the weather was yestenlay.
- than atother it is what the weather was yestenlay.

  —A circular issued by the board of directors of the Amazon Stean Navigation Co, dated London, Dec. 22, 1879, explains to the share-holders that the renerval of the contract, with subsidy, between that company and the Brazilian government uras not ratified by the hast General Assembly, and that, consequently, no ilividents can be path. The circulars also state that should the ratification be delayed uncell beare the common will be abilitized to layed much longer the company will be obliged to suspend.
- The unfortunate immigrants who were exposed —The unfortunate immigrants who were exposed to sun and rain in the Praça Dour Pedro II were taken to a police station by order of the subdelegado of the Caadelaria. But the police station being too small to hold them all, the subdelegado asked advice of the chief of police, and the chief of police addressed adhapatch to the minuster of justice. Meanwhile the virtected people were without subter and would have been without food had not the subdelegado taken it upon timuself to give it them.

  —The Brazilia friends of the late Mr. Chas. B.
- -The Brazilian friends of the late Mr. Chas. B. —The Brazilian friends of the late Mr. Chas. B. Greenough in their desire to honor his memory intended having a mass said for his soul in the clurren at the Large do Machado. But the cedesiantical authorities refused to allow the mass because Mr. Greenough was a Protestant. One of the papers of the city in speaking of the matter remarks that the church didn't remember that he was a Protestant when it accepted his money, but now that he can no longer give money, it suddenly remembers that there is something wrong.
  —It is announced that Sr. Favilla Nunes, a
- no longer give money, it suddenly remembers that there is something wrong.

  —It is announced that Sr. Favilla Nunes, a custom hoase official, has invented a motor which uses neither steam, water, rund, springs, nor animal force. The invention is complete with the exception that the application of the motive force can not be revened. It is said to be specially adapted to the propulsion of street cars, and will cost only 2008 for each car. The only drawback is that the machine would in a short time run all the street cas ont of the city, and then there would be no revenue on passenger travel.

  —Another altack has been made on that great national industry—the manufacture of artificial wines—about which so much has been written of late. In accordance with a complaint made by F. Sauven & Co., representatives in this city of the ruell-known wine exporter Arnaud, a cart was apprehended on the 24th inst. with a large quantity of falsified wine bearing Manaul's, labels. These wines are known to have been manufactured in Rua do Passeio where several lange calabilishments of this character are located. Men have not been lacking to defend the manufacture of falsified wines because certain national products were consumed in the processy we now await their defense of this use of foreign labels.

  —We have received the first number of the second volume of the Paritate de Rusunbaria. This
- of foreign labels.

  —We have received the first number of the second volume of the Revista de Engenharia. This periodical has been greatly enlarged and improved, and Dr. José Americo dos Santos las joined Dr. Picanço on the editorial staff. In a country where civil engineering, besides its schowledged utility to all classes, is so fashionable, the Revista should receive the hearity support of every engiacer in the empire. We hope it will combine with its technical treatment of scientific subjects a popularizing of any interesting and valuable truths which are generally looked upon in Brail as being beyond the grasp of minds which law ender the demand of the demand o

bis Villa de Margão; 474 tons; Cunha; 70 ds;

sah to order.

CARLSHAMN—Sw bk Brave; 302 tons; Ternstram; 61 ds; pine to Hamann & Co.

Sw bgn Frithjef; 209 tons; Peterson; 71 ds; pine to order.

order.

Santos—Br bg Robert & Mary; 296 ions; French; 11 ds;
ballast; put in, bound to Pernambuco. JAN. 17.
LWERFOOL—Fr bk Angele; 393 ions; Gourdel; 45 ds; suniries to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

Wistriawick—Swibk Thorgny; 348 tons; Larsson; 90 ds pine to Hattwig Willumsen & Co.

JAN. 19.

New York.—Am bgn I. L. Merryman; 345 tons; Lecraw; 3 ds; sundries bo order.

London—Sw ble Tupiter; 446 tons; Hedberg; 50 ds; cement o A. Gabriell.

MARSHILES-Gr bgn Adonis; 183 ions; Janizan; 68 ds; iles to L. Larrigue & Co.

anes to L. Lartigue & Co.

Tansacoxa. vis. Cadix—Sw bgn Experiment; 284 tons;
Larsen; 70 ds: vine and sall to E. J. Albert & Co.
CARLSHAM.—Gr bk. Aledea; 300 tons; Gallas; 55 ds; sundres to order.

unes 10 order:

STOCKHOLM—Sw bk Adolph Frediolns; 434 tons; Groun-lund; 57 de sundries to Gross Kochler & Co.

ST. STRUER—Be bk Litzie Dalglish; 465 tons; Dalglish; 75 ds; pine to order.

JAN. 20. CADE—Sw bk Cliv; 215 tons; Lindberg: 40 ds; salt

coefer.

CASSET et de Bahla—Be eta Charlotte; gó tones Selier, és de; cot to E. Johnston & Co.

GERRO, sér Bahla—Gr bga Ballan; 146 tones; Malshanat; 77 de swordnes to E. Cresta & Co.

LESMON-NO-FO de great; 248 tones: Thorsens: 57 de, rice to Barnett Wright & de Custro

Gerro, de de Custro de Company (1998) de conservation de company (1998) de company (1998) de custro de C

Br lug Indiana; 298 tons; Evans; 58 ds; cement to Hime & Co.

O'ODITO-Port ble Yanne Elita; 253 tons; Salgadot 35 des
sundries to M. Leene & Co.

Swing Frederike Wilhermine; 212 tons; Tyden; 44
des stundres to E. S. Zenha & Co. *JAN*. 21. 8000.—Br bgn *Lthel*; 224 1008; Stephens; 42 ds; sali to

order.
S. Nicolas—Gr bg *Gustavø*; 181 tons; Nielsen; 32 ds; sundries to A. Waguer. JAN. 22.

ARACAJU—Port bgn Garibaldi; 167 tons; Alfarm; 8 ds; com

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JAN. 13.

BALTMORE—Am bk Tamoyden; 495 tons; Tobey; coffee.

—Nor bk l*Venkita; 277* tons; Lyche; ballast. "Gr bg *Bertha;* 299 tons; Wotters, ballast. JAN. 15. N Orlhans--Hebg Neplune's Car; 207 tons; Rogers THOMAS-Gr bk Astrace; 298 tons; Sandersfeld; bal-

(nex—Br bk Guiana; 651 tons; Williams; ballast, SINDAD—Br bk Fame; 326 tons; Elerch; ballast INTOS—Am by *J. W. Parker*; 326 tons; ballast. JAN. 16. VER PLATE-Port by Sem Par; 223 ions; Santov. yAN. 17.

SANTOS—Sw lik Polstferman: 327 tons, Barktedl; salt.

Montevideo—Sp sink Maria; 189 tons, Alsins; ballast

MONTEVIRDO—Ep vask Marin; 189 tons, Aldins; ballavt.

74.M. 18.

BALTPROSE—An bl. Albemar!; 435 tons; Forbev; coffee.

Ann bl. Margir V. Hugg; 49 tons; Dill; coffee.

—Ann bl. Margir V. Hugg; 49 tons; Dill; coffee.

—Ann lig. Gorge Pendody; 29 tons; Wijson, coffee.

ARACAJU—Sur log Alma; 283 tons; Asting; ballast.

JAN, 14.

BNOS AVRES-Port bgn Campones; 169 tons; Reis; sun-MACHO-Br bk Pride of Waler; 202 tons; Hugh; ballast Sr. Thomas—Am bg Yohn C. Noyes; 362 tons; George ballast.

NDEE—Br bg Sisters; 221 tons; Watson; 52 ds; coal to

JAN. 18.

#### THE RIO NEWS.

—A prominent capitalist received a letter on the 5th inst., signed by a person calling himself Francisco Alves da Silva, axing for 2,000% with which he writer proposed to establish limself in hussiness. Threats against the life of the capitalist were made in case the money was not alvanced before the 10th. The letter was not attended to. and the 12th it was repeated. This led to the employment of the excellent seered police with which this city is infested. Through an appointment for the receipt of the capitalist's response, a young man was arrested. He declared himself as acting for another party and was accordingly liberated.

—A Josh Billings or an Artemus Ward seems

accordingly liberated.

—A Josh Billings or an Artemus Ward seems to have tunned up in this country. We give below the original of an article which is credited to the Ifanenta. We are sorry that it is quite impossible to translate it and at the same time preserve the with in it, but our readers in Brazil will appreciate it more thoroughly in the original:

#### AO IMPERADOR

"Illm. Sr. Imperadó anigo e sishor.—Autonio Fire de Olivera, vargamente conhecido por Tonico Papoca, moradó no arraí do Sapecado e juis de país do mesmo amencionado arraís, vem pro meio da pena adecrará por voça ecelentissima o que abaxo vai dide:

da pena adecrará per voça ceelentissima o que abaxo vai difa é:

Apareceu aqui un ta Dunkio que intenton virá o povo na lei do protestante, maçono e arepubriano, adecrarando que voça sinhurta é um bolo que fais de nois pau de mará egua : Eu, in vista das lisformação que tive por quexa do ispector, presult em sufragante o referido Dunisio que se xan amando legarmente dos peis e das mão (ema corda, por não bave argema) : e portanto eu peço a voça sinhuria que me arresponda com tuda brividado o que qué que en faça co'o bixo o quar en tesho martratado pior do que um exoro. Na misha minide upinão de deve se linforado e ficâ na forca até fetê, porque não 6 brinquedo a bocaç que ele bota em voça cedentissima; xisag voça sishuria de tudo os nome feio c en já quiz dá nelle pramonde as nijuria que cesa tranca diz a sea respeito. Espero sua reposta para meu governo. No mals por sé

li,

sea respelto. Espero sua reposta para meu governo. No mals por sé seu amigo e defensor perpetuo Antonio Pire de Olivera. Dado e paçado no armis do Sapecado no dia 28 de Fevereiro, no ano que estamo nele."

—His excellency Conselheiro Moura, minister of marine, returning from Babia, arrived at Rio on the 22nd dinst, on board the national steamer Parth. The signal of the approach of the steamer was given from the station on Morro do Castelloat one o'clock and four minutes p. m. His excellency Sr. Paranaguá, minister of war, immediately embarked in the imperial harge accompanied by a large number of men distinguishest for iteeds of valor on land and sea, and put off to the anchonga. The Irnt was decked out in all the colors of four rainbows, and at two o'clock, thirteen minutes and oight, seconds shee cast anchor. The health officers paid their customary visil, and at two o'clock, forty-two minutes and fourteen seconds the minister of marine, after bidding the gesulemanly officers of the Pard an affectionate farewell, started down the gangloard, and one minute and six seconds later, that is, at exactly two o'clock, forty-three minutes and twenty seconds, he stepped with a firm tread on board the imperial barge which availed him. The gentlemes on board the barge stood with nacovered heads, except a few of who had gone on board the steamer. I traws with the most profound sadness that the officers of the Pard and ever love this great them, for during the voyage from Bahia they had learned to highly respect and ever love this great

learned to highly respect and eves love this great but good nam.

As the barge conveying their excellencies passed the different Brazilian men-of-war at anchor in the lay, they were cheered to the echo by the crews who had, in their eagerness to get a glimpte of them, elimbed into the rigging of their vessels. At two o'clock and fifty-five minutes exactly the minister landed at the marine areand where he was anxiously awaked by the rest of the distinguished salditers and sailors of the enjore and by his family. We understand that his excellency's portfolio had been taken to the marine arreand anult that he took charge of it as soon as he find faished embracing his numerous friends, many of whom were effected even to tears.

eing in minitious means, analy of whom the effected even to tears.

Dr. Jeronymo Sodré Pereira, deputy for the province of Bahia, arrived on board the same steamer but we are sorry to say that we are mable to give any circumstancial description of his landing.

#### COMMERCIAL

			Jan	uary, 24	M. 188o.
Par value of	the Brazilia	an mil reis	(1\$0	oo), gold	27 d
do	do	do	do	in U.S	
	cc	in at \$4.84	per	£r. sig.	S4.45 CORIS.
do		stg. in Bra			
			_		
Bank rate of	exchange	on London	to-d	av	23⅓ d. '
Present valu	e of the Bra	zilian mil s	eis (	paper)	
do	do	đ	0	in U. S	
	coin a	\$4.81161	er £	I. sig	. 46 60 cents.
Value of \$1,	00 (\$4.813/	per £1. st	g.) is	Brazilia	n
		currency	(pag	oer)	. 2\$155
Value of £ r	sterling	٠,			10\$378

#### EXCIIANGE.

Yan. 14.—The market is inactive and commercial paper not to be hid. Transactions effected on London were at 19 ½ d, for banking paper and 14 str. ps. Franc on Paris. Yan. 15.—Timesactions limited at 19 ½ on London. Yan. 16.—Raise firm on London, market inactive. Six per cent. applies sold at 1005\$.

Jan. 17.—Transactions are still limited; rates unchanged Sovereigns held at 11\$000 with 10\$860 offered.

Yan. 19.—Market remains inactive though firm. Banking rates on London 23 1/2; mercantile 23 1/2 and 23 1/216. Jim. 21.—Rates unchanged; transactions l Jan. 22.—Rates same, market more active.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM JANUARY 13 TO JAN. 22 INCLUSIVE.

HARES	COMPANY	PRICE
54	Banco do Brazil	263\$000
436	H	
50	Ruml	233 000
225	Predial	
1,0	, Industrial	
70	n n	
121	. Commercial	210 000
40	da Commercio	
25	" Mercantil de Santos	
3	Obriga Leopoldina RR	200 000
07	Carris Urbanos	201 900
T 4 2		208 000
200	Navegação Brasileira	100 000
	Co. de Segures Confiança	
	National Loan 1872	
20000		
448	Six per cent apolices	10085000
13	n n n n	1005 000
14	n n n n	1006 00
	9 11 11 11 11 11	1007 00
6000	Five per cent ,,	82 °/4
0000	Letras Hypothecs. Banco do B	mail (ac) 82 %
375	2 2 2 2 2	, (12C) 83 %
156		(120) 82 %
		(tac) 81 %

—The total amounts of exchange drawn in this city during 1879 were; on London £17,329,016 against £15,593,669 in 1878; on France 56,865,261 francs against 52,140,669 francs in 1898; on Hamburg 2,189,382 marks against 3,708,586 marks in 1887.

## MARKET REPORT Rio de Janeiro, January 24, 1880

Ris de Jaurira, Jaumary 24, 1880.

Dry Goult.—This marke, which opened buoyant with the new year, has become duil in consequence of the auctions made recently by importers. Staples are pincipally affected field he demand for other descriptions of goods has also artificated to some extent. Owing to these causes, the influence of the new artificate values has in many cases been neutralized and, shocks of most goods heling ample, an improvement is securely to the entiripiated above the late heavy sales have been absorbed by the interior.

College.—On the chase of our has been absorbed by

Superior	6\$500 6\$700
Good first	6\$150 6\$250
Regular first	5\$850 — 5\$950
Ordinary first	5\$550 5\$650
Good second	5\$000 5\$300
Ordinary second	4\$500 4\$800
vance combined with 1b	e unfavorable advices

ing countries, brought business again to a stand-

		.,	
9,560 27,460 1,700 1,000	bags	for	United States Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

Total.... A,0,010 bags.
Receipts have but slightly increased, the daily average sin the 1st instant being 4,700 bags against 6,845 bags in Janua

the 34 mixim norms were stoped to day at 325,000 bags.

Shock is estimated to-day at 325,000 bags.

Flour,—The market is somewhat firmer, there having been more demand at the reduced prices.

The arrival since 14th instant have been 6,140 barrels, viz 3,060 barels American 3,080 bags of 500 bls. River Plate.

3,082 bags of 200 lbs. Riv

total 6,140 barrels.

Stock in first hands consists of 29,059 barr
We quote:

:	
Richmond	20\$500-23\$000
Baltimore	20\$000-21\$500
River Plate	17\$000-18\$500
Trieste	20\$000-21\$000

Market dia without demand.

Land.—Remains unchanged at

330 ns. per ib. for George

330 ns. per ib. for George

330 ns. ns. Witcox.

Receipts 0.,400 pacdages.

Resident of the market demand from the demand of the demand from the demand fr

in 1975.

"The receipts of flour at Rio Grande do Sul from Dec. 1, 1974, to Nov. 20, 1879, were 65, 200 herrels and 98,794 bogs. Of his quantily 2,974 horrels and 49,624 bogs were received directly from the United States, and 6,216 bogs were received incrediby from the United States, and 6,216 bogs horrels. The receipts from Chill, Dueses Ayers and Monievideo were 36,500 bogs, and in the coasting trade 2,430 bags.

A TABLE showing the exportation of hides, with destination, from Rio Grande do Sul during the last five years, and the

	Salted	hides	Dry		
Year	Europe	U. S.	Europe	U.S.	Total
1879 1878 1877 1876 1875 1869	451 036 462 910 415 354 440.333 466.160 452.880	18.944 1.605 6.068	131.889 142.364 124 445 153 302 168 815 99 909	302 261 205 537 287 991 220 978 104 715 289 805	899 732 829-755 829 395 820-681 829 690 956 373

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JAN. 13.

CARDIFF—Am shp Brindgewater; 1557 Ions; Adams; 59 ds; coal to D. Pedro II RR.

Labon—Sw bk Carin; 427 tons; Moller; 33 ds; sali to order. 9AN. 14

3AN. 14.
BALTHORES—Am bit D. Pedro II; 490 tons; Hudgins; 37
ds; flour and lard to Wright & Co.
Missitt—Sw & Galatra; 383 tons; Wintlad; 60 ds; pine to
F. Sauwen & Co.

F. Servera & Co.

F. Servera & Co.

Bisson A vous-Ford by Barrad & Lago; not Joos Cass-nove, 15 de; flour and com to Alex. Wagner.

Latanove is Permubuses—Br ble Punjaub; 250 tons; Builver, 65 de; salt to.]. M. Leone.

74A7, 15.

New Yorks—Br ble Aretic; 373 tons; Briston; 37 de; sundient to Arthur Moss & Co.

Servous—Sw ble Peluljernam; 377 tons Barktedl; 52 de; salt to order.

Marseillus-Br bk Queen of Ceylon; 422 tons; Taylor, 56 New York-Br bk J. L. Pendergani; 558 tons; Bales; ds; 10 H. N. Dreylus

othee.

Sr. Thodas—Nor bk Gefa; 324 ions; Ellingsen; ballast.
—Sw bg Hadwig Sofia; 259 ions; Matson; ballast.
Tuju—Sp bg Flora; 214 tons; Moragas; ballast.
Demerara—Br bg Electra; 157 ions; Le Sueur; ballast.

DEMERGRA-H'r bg Electra; 157 Ions; Le Sueur; vanussi.

"JAN. 19.

PRENAMBUCO-Port bk Novo Silencie; 425 tons; Ferreira; sundries.

ARACAJU--Port lug Alves; 32510ns; Conceição; sundries.

JAN, 20.

CAPRTOWN—Or sch Amor; 228 Ions; Kramer; coffee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Am shp B. P. Cheney; 1322 Ions; Humpley; sundres.

7AN. 21.

PERSACOLA—Gt bk Maria Sarah; 412 ions; Hardrat, ballast Nozturase Pours and Anilles—Brbk Margaret Fakoner 379 tons; Murley; ballas). Mostravijab—Port bgn Liddder; 177 jons; Gonçalves run and tobacco.

JAN. 22.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Gray Eagle, 443 ions; Lucas; coffee.

—Am bk Spotless; 448 ions; Chapman; ballash.
Bull River—Br bk Lyra; 386 ions; Goodman; ballash.
Lisbox—Dan bgu Marle; 198 ions; Nielsen; coffee.

—The German bark Juno cleared at Rio Grande do Sid for Sandy Hook on the 31st plt, with 10.600 dry hides and 17,444 calfskins.
—There were four small coasting steamers, two small En-glish steamers and five foreign sailing vessels anchored in the peri of Maranhild on the 38th vib.

per of sharanato on the 2stin tit.

"The number of vessels entering at the Rio Grande ha during the mouth of December last was 66, of which 26 were Brazilian, 12 British, 6 Portuguese, 5 American, 3 Danieli, 6 German, 4 Dutch, 3 Norwegian, 7 Swedish. The number of departures were 46.

German, 4 Duch, 3 Norweginn, f Swedish. The number of departures were discovered to the control of the control of the support of Phagan and blocknet of Iquipue by Chilin forces stopping all mirror shipments from Part. There is now a demand for ready sumage to lead grano from McHones de Belris to Barape—Crite Part. & Cris. Projekt Refort, Calledo, Part —The Durch barkenine Horriette bedded with rails for the Punks Afforson farlowy war wereled about they the of the present month on the Dom Rodrigor reafs were Currière on the cost of the province Adages. The prodefact of the province cetal small alcamer to the aid of the cross. The Horriette was 55 base drift, and bedonged in the part of Ansacteman. —The batal number of vessels entering Der 1, 128, and ending Nov. 30, 1870, was \$85. This number includes to \$1, and canding Nov. 30, 1870, was \$85. This number includes to \$1, and canding Nov. 30, 1870, was \$85. This number includes to \$1, and \$1,

| Section | Sect

#### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

SAME   CAPTAL	BANI	KS AN	D F	ORI	LIC	CO.	MPANI.	F2			ì	bgn Arved bgn Dagmar	153 Dec 2	Rio Grande Z Larragon	Dan Consul E. L. Albert & Co.
Basec de Brezin   Proposition   Propositio			9	0	ы	e: 1		2241	LAST I	JIVIDEN	(D)	bgn Fruja	223 ,, 1	2 Memel	H. Willumsen.
Barrier of Brazila	NAMES	CAPITAL	ARE	9	9		RESERVE PUND	QUOTA			_	apSGrovenhagen	2000 Nov 2	3 Cardiff	To order
Bance of Berall   Management   Sampage   All			ž	ä	5	2		TION	ANT 1	PAI	_	bk Pengny	3 н Арн я	Cardift	Alex. Wagner.
Commercial do Not de Januérius   1.5   1		(1)		- 4			4-4		. 1			ben Aunon	180 Doc 2	t San Nicolas	F Cresta & Co
Commercial do Not de Januérius   1.5   1	Bauco do Brazil	33,000,000	40.000		2000		9, 147, 527%804 2,051, 768 055	211 900	0 000	lan.	r880	bk Claire	412 , 11 2	7 Havre	Potev Rabert & Co.
The property of the property			00,000	20,000	200	AII			9 000	Jan	1880	bk Angele	247 Jan 1	7 Liverpool.	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
Moreaula de Sandon   1900   2000	English (limited)	£ 1,000,000	50,000	All is	£ 20 .	All All	030,000,000	208 100		Ian	1880	GUIMAN			
Bance de Commence   1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,			20,000	5,000	200	All			10 000	Lun	1880	ben Hemich	26 i Sept 1	2 Hamburg	Brandes Kramer & C.
Part	Banco Predial	4,000,000	20,000	10,200			4,512 860°	130 000	, U 2 a			be Amazone	31 c Dec	1 New Castle	Hartwig Wil'sn& Co
Part	Banco do Commercio	12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	2004	302,848\$701	180 000	9,5000	Jan	1880	bk Louise & G.	212 1	ai Brumson n. k.	
Substitution   Subs			5,000	All	2005	All	34. 28 3 100		125000	July.	1879	bgn Alwine	200 . 1	6 Hamburg	BrandesKramer&C.
Substitution   Subs	Maçané e Campos	7,500,000	37,500	14,380		All		65 PIKIO	10.10	Luna	.8.0	sch Meta	166 2	1 Setubal .	Fo order
Nichergreeness	Paulista	1.000,000	20,000			All	=	50 000				bgn Wilhelmine	149 2	6 Marseille.	F Sauwen & Co.
S.   Parker   S.   Chirtowica   S.   Chirtowic	Leopoldina	2, 300,000						208 000	7 000	July.	:879	bk Medea	1000 1	of Callshamn	Fo order
S.   Parker   S.   Chirtowica   S.   Chirtowic	Compos a S. Schatino.	600,000	7,700	All	200	All		Non				bgn Bullant	187 2	ral Gentsa of San Nicolas	E Cresta & Co.
THANWAYS  C. Christopical			75,000	40,000		All	a - Guestiani	Youn Non	700			TEALLAN			
Secretary Content   1,000,000   1,000,00	TRAMWAYS									-		ben B Genova	180 June	o Franani	Lurita & Tavolara
S. Paule de Maranhido   1,000,000   1,	S Christovão	4,000,000\$		16,500 All		All	64,2763 165	750 000	13 000	July.	1879	bg Rolando .	350 Bly 0	2 Fray Hento	To England
Permanducio			3,500	AΉ	200	1005		Nom					3-7 lng 1	Genoa	H N Dreyfus
S. Laif do Marminido.    50,000   400   50,000		1,200,000				All	7:471 399	None	8 000	July	1879	bl. Ricardo	95. Dec	3 Indep Bay	For repairs
Part Alg.	S. Luiz do Maranhão	800,000	4,000	3,000		All	_	20\$000				NORWIGIAN			For repairs.
Magré Sepresis   18,000   18	Porto Alegro	1,200,000		All			20,161 061	to5 000	8 000	July.	1879	bg Agat	328 Jan :	nobno.l os	Burnett W & d C.
No.   Control withmanns					200	All	2,800 000	Nom.				log Ventas	288 Dec	New York	Arthur Moss & Co.
Carris uninstantis   1.00	Niciheroy	1,200,000	6,000	All	2008	All	=		0			lust Many	247	o Wese wick	To order
Date		5,400,000	27,000		200	All	-	208\$000	9 000	July	1879	be Mara Lanza	237 :	(Hasbon .	Braga e Barbaga.
Magric Spicelis   150		1,800,000\$	6,000	Au	300\$		180,000\$000	TOU SOOD	15 000	July	1879	bk Activ	gor Jan	2 Intwerp	Laureys & Co
All	Manta Sanucaia	180,000	1,800	All	100	All	-	Nom			- 9	bk Carsa	122 :	(a) Lisbon	To order
Equipment   Compose   Co		4,000,000\$	20,000				96,467\$753	196\$000	12 000	July	1879	he Bravo	383 "	14 Memel	1 Sauwen & Co.
Ferry   Grant   Grant   Ferry   Grant   Gran	Espirito Santo e Campos	600,000	3,000	All		160\$	300,000 000		7 000	Dec	1878	bgn Frithjof .	200	t Carlshamn.	l'o order
Paulida Saren Nispanian   Paulida Saren Ni	Ferry	1 640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All	= .	Nom				bk Thongny	348	18 Westerwic	Hartwig Willumsen
Flav. do Expirito Samo (Cental) 19,0000 750 - 00 1000 1005 135	Paulista	100,000	2,500	ΔII		All	£ 21, 221, 251 40	11129000	9 sh	Dec.	1877	bgn Experiment	284	ig Larragona	E   Albert & Co
Deciding   Section   Sec	Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	150,000	750			1003		100 000	1				434 11	r London	John Moore & Co
Argo Flumentente.	INSURANCE	8 000 0005	8.000	4.000	r.0005	125\$	200,000\$000	130\$000	to 000		1880	Ing F Wilhelming	212	e I horto	F. S. Zenha & Co.
Sarania   Sara		1 000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	200,000 000	410 000	25 000	Jan		N ANISH	215 ,.	ao Cadaz .	To order
Continue	Garantia	2,300,000	2,500	All	1,000		162,660 621	400 000	20 000	Jan	1880	he Victoria			José Romaguera
Continue	Nova Regeneração	500,000	500	All	1,000	100	35,593 963	Nom.	6 500			hen Principe	186 Dec	2 Mont vide	<ul> <li>S. Romagueira &amp; Co</li> </ul>
All			40,000	20,000			250,000 000	65 000	2 000	Jan	1880	bk Sunrise	524	to B Ayres	1 Romagueiro
All	Previdente	5,000,000	50,000	25,000			122,690 17					be Salvador	164	14 S Nicolas	Mex Wagner.
Commercial Classical Cla	Popular Flummense	1,000,000	5,000					1		V		bgn Jaime Mille	2,10	14 B Aures	il Nyicenzia Filhos
Commercie   Lawrent   La	Gloria	500,000\$	2,500				70,000\$000	Nom.	2 000	Dec	1877	bk Rosario	222	24 B Avres	Mimada e Azevedo.
CAS COMPANIES   75,000   75,	Mercado Nictheroyense	300,000	3,000	Ail			900 000	20 000	6 000	June.	1876	hen luanito	2,51	24 Colon . 26 Gualguay	
			27,500	26.000	£ 20	All	_	260\$000	61	June	1877	burn Moralidade	:86	28 B. Avres	los/ Romagueira
	Nictheroy	75,000	7,500	All	£ 10			50 000	20/0	Dec	1878	smk layme	184 Jan	6 Salte E B Avres	G N Vincenzi
Damida Janicimori	MISCRILLANEOUS		2,000	All	2005	All	96,544\$53	Nom		Dec.	1878	pol Modesta		9 il Ayres	1 Romagueira
Docts of Period   1	Ronds Maritimos	600,000	3,000	600	200		7 = 7	Nem		Jan	1885	bk Marioho IV	us Aug	1 Paysandů	1 A dos Santos
United Industrial	Docas de Pedro II	1,000,000	50,000	15,000		All		55 00	55 000					15 Doute	Mendes d'Dhyeira
Section   Sect	União Industrial	400,000	2,000			A!	-	Nom				bk Villade Bella	6 Dec	2 Salt Islam	Braga & Barbosa
Chromeroice   Fundamental   1,700,000   6,000   5,401   100   All   5,000   7,500   100	Melharamentos de Santos	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	Al	=		1	1			\$40.	3 Oporto	Monte Benga&Fills
Commercial   Com	Carroagens Fluminense	.1 1,200,000	6,000	5.461	200	1 Al	1 58,793 32					14 Casilda	244	7 B Arres	\ Wagner
Tridat Humarrest	Economia (lavanderia)	400,000	4,000	All All	100	Al.	11 -	1.00	o'	1		bgn Veloz	160	13 Rin Grane	Mont Braga& Fish
Minss de Linguaya   Sanoto   Sanoto   Marchiteptonica   Sanoto   Sanoto   Marchiteptonica   Sanoto   Marchiteptonica   Sanoto   Sanoto   Marchiteptonica   Sanoto	Associação Commercial	3,000,000	6,000	All		150		35 00 Nom	0 80 0	Jan	1560	Ing Angela	1 281	24 Pettedo	Evansto & Co
Architectonicat	Minas de Caçapava	800,000	16,000	Al Al	50	A	-	3500	a .			Ja M. Claudina	10 11 11	26 lgu ipe	Reis Dais & Co
Economica Auxiliar. 4,000,000 40,000 7,500 100 70\$ Nom 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Architectosica	000,0008,1	9,000	6,000				Nom				bk Luiza .	256	7 Aracaiú	. C Abranches
Indust. Flum (kiosques) 400,000 8,000 4,400 50 All 37,800 000 000 000 7 000 Jan 1000 hk loven Flux 253 , 20 Oporto M Leone & Co.	Economica Auxiliar	4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	70	Ši	Non	1			he Villa Marga	207 "	14 D Ayres	
1 bgu Garbaldi   169   , 22/Aracajdi   To masker	radust. Flum (kiosques)	400,000	8,000	4,400	50		37,856 00		7 00	Jan	1000	hk loven Flya	253	go Oporto	M Leone & Co.
	a natural representation of the contract of	1,,	,,,,,,,,	1	1	1			1	1		i nga wardaldi .	107 ,,	22]. tracaju	, to mavier

Salling-Vestelt: London... 407 Liverpool... 407 Autwerp... 307 Hamburg... 457 Havve... fr. 50 Bordeaux... fr. 50 Marseilles... fr. 60 New York... 40 cts.

Channel f. o. . . 357 a 37/6
Lisbon f. o. . . 357 a 407
Gibratter f. o. . 357 a 407
North U. S. . . 157 a 207
South U. S. . . 157 a 207

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
# 15 # 16 # 16 # 18 # 18 # 19 # 19	Orenoque. (Fr) Biela. (Br) Biela. (Br) Villede Rio(Fr) Minho . (Br) Helgrano . [Fr] Hipparch . (Bl) Liebnitz . (Br) Ligunitz . (Br) Ligunia . (Br) Ligunia . (Br) Ligunia . (Br) Humbokli . (Br) Rio . (Gr) Humbokli . (Br)	Santos Santos Santos Havre* New York Southampton* Santos Bremen* Liverpool* Santos London* Hamburg*	Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Coffee. Coffee. Sundries.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEADIERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE PROM	CONSMINSD TO
Jan 13	Mipparch. (Bl) Biela. (Br) Mialto . (Br) Ville de Rio Frl Orenoque . (Fr) Italia . (Or) Italia . (Br) Be'granu . [Fr] Kio . [Gri Kio . [Gri Amarica. (Br)	London 20 Liverpool* 23 Southpton* 20 Havre* 25 River Plate. 3 Santos. 26 lb Santos. 16 lbs Caldera 21 River Plate Riv. Plate. 3	Norton Megaw & Co. Norton Megaw & Co. Royal Mail Co. A. Leuba & Co Messageries Martinues. E. Johnston & Co. Watson Ritchie & Co. A. Leuba & Co. Prefite Mail Co. Norton Megaw & Co
,, 1	Humboldt (Hr.	Santo 2	Norton Megaw & Co.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, TAN 23, 1880

			_		
NAME	291 401	FATERED		WHI.RE FROM	CONSIGNIE
AMERICAN Sp C F. Sargent bk New Light bgn L Houghton bgn Otherilla bk Serene bgn S V Merdek	174 405 418	Dec	23	Baltimore New Vork Philadelph. Baltimore	Norton Megaw&Co Wright & Co Silva Monteiro & C Monteiro, Hime & C Phipps Bros. & Co Monteiro Hune & Monteiro Hune &

-4.1

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

A Brazilian lady died recently in Paraná at the age of 123.

The cattle trade at the River Plate is animated

and prices pretty high.

—Dissatisfaction is manifested in the province of Minas at the impost on tobacco.

-Sr. Gaspar da Silveira Martins is nuw in Porto Alegre and is recovering his health.

-The usual number of murders, suicides and robberies are being committed in the provinces.

-The provincial assembly of Minas has voted 2000\$ for their monument to General Ozorio.

—The province of Minas has given 6000\$ to be used on the road from Poço de Calilas to São Paulo.

-The Bacpendyano promises not to change its politics without fair warning to its subscribers. —Dr. Elias F. C. Jordão has resigned the office of chief engineer of public works of the province of São Paulo.

—It is again proposed to start a line of steamers between the province of I'ara and French Guyana. Of course it will want a subsidy.

—During the year 1879 the province of Ceark sent away 1925 slaves, against 2909 in 1878. It has exported 9745 since 1872.

—A new iron foundry is about to be started at Pltanguy in Minas. It will be in charge of Thomas J. Wood, an able English mechanic.

—A sale of 950 mules at Palmeira, Rio Grande do Sul, about the milille of December, realized 48\$000 a head.

-The receipts of the Rio Grande custom hous during the past year were 2,614,520\$461 against 2,091,376\$848 in 1878.

—The Gazeta de Compinor congratulates the Gazeta do Note on its reappearance. We ivoild ito so too, but we iton't dare.

—The municipal counted of Campinas has voted to take 125 copies of a Portuguese grammar which is soon to be published.

-The fagrant have made their appearance in great numbers on the island of Santo Amaro, Santos, and are doing great damage in the mandioca fields.

-In 1877 the number of slaves exported to Rio the Janeiro from Pernambuco was 1,271, in 1898 the number increased to 1,677, and in 1879 to 2,212.

—The Ypanema from works, São Paulo, mere visited by the sections of mineralogy and metallingy of the Polytechnic School on the 15th hist.

—The number of eathle received at the slaughter-houses of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, up to the 6th first, was 16,474 head, ... The receipts of the Maceio custom house for

1879 were 463,708\$743 against 445,408\$066 for 1878.

-The Gazeta of Porto Alegre says that a postlence is raging among the cattle at Taquares which is causing serious losses.

—A solilier of the 1st regiment named Villar was found in a hathing place at S. Gabriel, Rio Grandle do Sul, one day last month, strangled, stabbell and sharkled

shaested.

"The province of Minas has given a twenty years privilege to Celestino Gaspar d'Olivedra for the navigation of the Rio has Mortes, between the village of Barroso and the eity of Bornsuccess.

"The receipts of the Bahia custom house for 1879 were 8,207,406884, of the general collector's forms of the state of the state

office 733,789\$713, and of the provincial collector's office 1,148,382\$432.

office 1,148,38x\$43.2.

—According to a police report João Ignacio
Bryana was assas/nated on the 15th ult., at Garanhuns, Pernambuco, by five sons of Francisco
Leite das Chagas. The assassivans excaped.

—A planter writing to the Diario de Santia says
the flowering season for the coffee is past, and that
he can now asset without bestation that the coffee
copy will be extremely small this year.

—The expectation of assasses from the movines.

cop will be extremely small this year.

—The exportation of onages from the morinee of Ceará has more than dombied within the last three years. In 1876 there were exported 1308 baxes, and in 1879, 3630 baxes, exported 1489, 3630 baxes, and in 1879, 3630 baxes, and in 1879, 3630 baxes, and in sharp, 3670 baxes, and and a half part cent. on all merchandise taken from one part of the urowinee to another. the province to another.

— According to the Revista Cabriclerus, of São Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sal, three individuals last moath were raising men in Brazilian territory for an invasion of Uruguay. The Brazilian authorities interfered and broke up the bands already col-lected.

-The Govern do Povo of São Paulo states tha it has learned by letters from Rio that Dr. Aris-titles da Silveira Loho is going to denonnee Dr. Pinilahyba, chief of police, before the symeme thi-bunal for the deeds of Jan. 1, and the plays immediately fullowing.

—During the year of 1879, 932 persons entered the hospital of Porto Alegre for treatment 755 of them recovered, and 190 died. The largest number of leaths from any one disease was 39 from small-pox 32 died of lung diseases, and 18 of lisease of the heart.

of the heart.

—The president of Minas Geraes has been anthonised to guarantee seven per cent baterest on a capital of 600,000% for building fornaces on the Pracicals for making iron, and putting up machinery for the adapting of iron and steel to ordinary industrial uses. The furnaces must be able to tern out at least two tons of iron per day.

out at least two tons of tron per 439.

—The Genmain leard a report that the German consul had demanded a large sum for the heirs of Vagelban, one of the men killed by the solding in the Uruguayana on the 1st. The Countinaine, the government organ of São Paulo, remarks that the sum mentioned for a Jew, a disorderly aleporte caften, is not a bad piece of business.

—A telegram from Corytiba, province of Parana, tells of an editor having his house broken into by the public force and himself carried away to jal. He has probably been saying that twice two are four, or publishing some such intendiary and sedi-tious ideas.

—Germania, the organ of the Germans of Sao Paulo, referring to the event of the beginning of the year in this city, says that the government continues to violate the constitution. Referring to the treatment of the Geneda de Noise it says that the conduct of the government constitutes a direct and gross violation of the liberty of the press.

—When the police arrested the virong man in Campinas the other thay they anused themselves by giving him a good poun ing. The Gazeta seems to think they did urong, but we would like to know rikat policemen are for if not to pouml people. We should be very sorry to see civil proceedings instituted against the authorities.

Studied against the authorities.

—From São João da Barra comes news of cater-pillars destroying the maudioca, and the discourage-ment of the finhabitants. If the people in the tobacco producing parts of the United States sat down and wept at the caterpillars the tobacco crop month he a faiture every year. It don't require much skill though to kill these rorems.

nuces axis trongs to sain tueser forms.

—Mr. Edward Ranil an American naturalist has reached Mandos on his trip across the continent from Petil. The papers from the Amazonas say that Mr. Ranil has with him a collection of parasites numbering over from thousand. He is sain to have over 400 pages of manuscript on his explorations of the Amazon.

me Amazon.

—Wooks upon the port of Maranhão are milerel
to le suspended after the end of this month. The
captain of the port has bren directed by the presiclent of the province to preserve the machinery and
tools used in this work in good repair, and to make
out a report of rebai has been accomplished and the
money spent in the work.

—When the contral suran fortow of the Person

money spent in the work.

—When the central sugar factory of the Bario de
Oliveira was inaugorated at Bon Javilim, Bahia, or
the 22d lusts, thirty-five planters indivinated a continuision in present the Baron an oil portrait of
himself;—than which nothing could have been
more appropriate. And we are glad that such
things are considered of sufficient general interest to
he amonumed by telegram.

more appropriate. And we are guerral interest to be announced by telegram.

—The Gazzá of Porto Alegre speaking of the higher education of irones in Brazil says: It is time to do away with the prejudice which confines not allow her to follow an independent career. The hear sets of simple idomestic labows and does not allow her to follow an independent career. The social seferns of the future lonelly demand that moman prepare heaself at once for the new position which she must occupy in society.

—Porto Alegre exported, lireally to foreign ports 512,5265000 worth of profit ce during the year 1879. Of this 216,3578000 was for thistey, 45,6188000 for hister. The other articles exported were corn, celar horsely, run, horse and sunders. Beaties what is expotted directly a large number of hides is sent to Rio Grande whence they are shipped ahroad.

—When the Zerual of Forto Alegre learned that

Rio Grande whence they are shipped ahroad.

—When the Zpraal of Porlo Alegre learned that
the minister of war had requested the minister of
of agriculture to have a telegraph line put up
thereen that city and Sanla Victoria, it remarked
that that was a great convenience from a military
point of view in ease of an invasion upon that defenseless frontier. We loop the Zpraal will not
lose sleep over that invasion.

—The writing they recode measures of Poleta. Die-

lose sleep over that invasion.

"The stell dry goods merchants of Pelotas, Rio Grande ilo Sal, presented a proposition to the importes of Rio Grande that they should only sell to the cities of Pelotas and Jagaward, declaring that in case of their refusal, they would hereafter make their purchases in Rio, Montevideo and Purto Alegre. The importers told the slealers to go west.

As Raymanda, Bosens de Cites and the result.

-As Raymundo Borges da Silva, an old man of —As Raymando Borges la Silva, au old man of sevenly years, was returning home from mass with his wife and little langhter, at Arronches, Ceará, on the 24th ill., le was attacked by two ent-throats. Antonio and Joaquin Ferreira, and killed. There seemed to be no other reason for the crime than that the marderess hated their victim for being a quiet, lam-athilling citizen.

—Mr Ednardo Arthur is now advertising his great American exposition in the provincial causes.

great American exposition in the provincial papers. We have such an unhomited confidence in this en-terprise that we recommend our friends to read the RIO News of the 15th inst, where some facts are given about the late Portuguese exposition held in this city and the fabulous fortunes made hy its share-holders.

holders.

—David Bellinfanti was killed at Campinas on the evening of the 12th inst. while in the horse of one Jošo Maria. He was engaged in a quarrel with Jošo Maria, and three friends maned Antonio Benelicto do Amaral Jr., Bento de Avrada and Flaminio Augusto de Almeida. The latter consesse tait he struck the fatal blow. Bellinfanti was a partner in the firm of Bellinfanti & Silva.

was a partner in the firm of Bellinfant & Silva.

—The president of the province of Cená has issued a lisuatch directing the refugees to return to their bones in time to do their planting. Eight days were given them to set upon their journeys after which time further government support would be denied them in the city. They were to be firming the chief them in the city. They were to be firming the contract of t

furnished by the government.

—The Artista of Rio Gramle issued a supplement to lis regular edition on the 8th in which its gives an account of the sisturbances in this city, and in a shoot citiorial says: "The responsibility of all these crimes committed by the soldier savages cannot fall to rea 1 pon the chef authorities of the eapila, for according to the papers received, the public force had orders to arrest, and if there was resistence to kill. This was reserved to the ministry of Sans. Lafayette, Sinimhid, and Affonso Celso."

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